

LABOR'S GOAL!
To Repeal
Taft-Hartley Law

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

VOL. XI—NO. 5

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1948

WHOLE NO. 521

General Apprentice Committee
Meets to Plan for Instruction
Programs; All Crafts Included

Members of the General Apprentice Committee, made up of representatives of all crafts with apprenticeship programs in the Salinas area, met last week to lay plans for the current year, according to Secretary Carl Lara, who also is representative for the Painters and Electricians.

USE CORRECT
SSA NUMBER
TO GET CREDITS

Recent studies by the Social Security Administration show that a considerable number of wage earners are using a social security account number different from the one originally issued to them, John J. Cassidy, manager of the local office, stated today.

This is particularly true of individuals who change their jobs often. Many persons when going to work for an employer give their social security number from memory or from some personal record. According to Cassidy, such practices often result in an incorrect social security account number being reported to the Administration. Employers should ask to see a new employee's social security card at the time he is hired. If he does not have a card, he should be requested to obtain one immediately.

Women wage earners who have changed their names because of marriage should ask the Social Security Administration to change their social security cards to show their new names. Failure to do so has resulted in employers reporting wages for women under a marriage name which is not shown on Administration records. This causes considerable difficulty in crediting wages to an individual's old-age and survivors insurance account.

Cassidy set for this rule for employers to follow: "Report wages only under the name and number shown on a person's social security card."

Wage earners desiring to check the accuracy of their old-age and survivors insurance account may do so by calling at or writing to the local office of the Social Security Administration at 28 North First Street, San Jose.

ELECTRICIANS
MEET WITH NECA

Representatives of Electrical Workers Union 243 of Salinas met with representatives of the National Electrical Contractors' Association of America last week, it was announced.

Business Agent Carl Lara of Local 243 and Kark Oezle, president of Local 243, attended the meeting. Lara said closer co-operation between the union and the contractors was considered at the session.

Electrical Workers of Local 243 have a great amount of work in sight through the new Pacific Gas and Electric Co. installation at Moss Landing. While the generating plant construction will not call many electricians for a short time, the work will be of long duration, Lara said.

Macy President
Of Local 483,
Not Bro. Rose

In last week's Labor News, it was mistakenly stated that Harvey Rose is president of Culinary-Bartenders Union 483 of Monterey.

Actually, Rose is a past president. The incumbent president is James Macy.

During absence of Secretary-Representative George L. Rice, who is attending state labor conventions in Long Beach, Rose is acting representative for the union.

Butchers 506
To Meet Early
On October 4

Regular meeting of Butchers Union 506 at Salinas will be held earlier than usual next week in order that the membership may see some special films. Business Representative E. L. Courtwright reports.

The meeting, at Salinas Carpenters Union Hall, will start at 7:30 p.m. The films, including "The Magic State," a new picture explaining reasons for reapportionment of the California State senatorial districts, will be started as soon as possible after 8:30, Courtwright said.

Quit Work and
It's a "Boycott"

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)
San Francisco. — In a decision which is of far-reaching importance, the United States District Court of Tennessee, in the case of Styles vs. Electrical Workers, ruled that, in spite of the fact that individuals voluntarily left their work on their own individual responsibilities, this constituted concerted group action and that such action therefore constituted a secondary boycott.

This decision followed an NLRB decision on action of individual members of labor organizations, such as were involved in this case, in which the workers were charged with an alleged secondary boycott violation. Although they had voluntarily left their work, the NLRB held that it was concerted action and that it thus was a secondary boycott. Now the Tennessee Federal District Court has upheld the NLRB decision.

The facts in the case revealed that each of the workers requested termination of their status, and that they were not specifically directed by any union officials to do their work. The court, however, was of the opinion that although, on the surface, this was individual action, it was, in reality, group action and therefore constituted a secondary boycott. The union's contention that the individuals were not directed and did not act as a group or concerted was rejected.

The Tennessee District Court decision, which was rendered August 31, 1948, makes it possible now for similar actions to be considered violations under the law.

IBEW's Convention
Is Biggest Ever

Atlantic City (LPA)—The largest convention on record—representing a membership of almost 500,000, about 100,000 more than at the last convention two years ago—opened here in mid-September under the gavel of President Daniel Tracy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL).

With more than 2,500 delegates in their seats, plus almost an equal number of relatives and non-delegate members, the convention heard President Tracy warn that unless the Taft-Hartley law is removed from the books, "there will be complete destruction of the effectiveness of the trade unions and this in turn will bring about a lower standard of living for American workers."

Unions don't need any T-H non-Communist affidavits to eliminate Communists from their ranks, Tracy said, pointing to the IBEW's record in this respect.

Secretary J. Scott Milne reported that in the past year more than 3,000 retired members of the IBEW received \$2,000,000 in pension payments, which now amount to \$50 a month over and above social security payments.

"Wage increases were never the cause of increased costs of living. They were always and still are the result," Tracy told the convention. "Industry can never succeed in its efforts to make labor the 'scape goat' for the high cost of living. Each succeeding month, the pay envelope of the worker has been actually cut into deeper and deeper because of runaway prices of the basic essential living commodities."

"When the workers of this land of ours have empty pocketbooks, stagnation and complete depression with utter collapse of our economic structure will be the inevitable result."

"When prices are raised today, they are always raised far above the figure necessary to offset the increase of wage expenditures."

Industrial Peace—
Republican Record

How do Republicans like Dewey ever develop the simpleminded conviction that they are heaven's gift to labor relations and industrial peace. Strikes are on the increase in Dewey's own state and in other Republican strongholds. Philadelphia has had a Republican administration for so long that even the New Deal landslide didn't budge it. For the first six months of this year far more people were out on strike in Philadelphia than during the same period last year and the year before. The same is true in other GOP cities. The Republican program for achieving labor peace is to use the same method the great engineer Herbert Hoover used in dealing with the bonus army.

New York will spend \$30 million on devices to get rid of factory smoke.



HONOR LABOR DAY FOUNDER—President John P. Burke of the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite & Papermill Workers (AFL) places wreath on the grave of Peter J. McGuire, the founder of Labor Day, as McGuire's daughters look on.

Blg Dough Pouring
Into GOP Campaign

By BRADFORD V. CARTER, LPA Columnist
Most daily press reports of the campaign receipts and expenditures records which appeared last week, gave a highly misleading picture of the relative financial positions of the two major parties.

They showed the Democratic National Committee receiving \$541,473 to \$525,455 for the Republican National Committee. The truth is

that the Republican high command, on the basis of reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives recently, has at least \$1,084,288 to play around with, while the Democrats appear to have only \$547,837. That's nearly \$2 for Dewey and his pals to every \$1 that the Democrats have for President Truman's campaign.

The catch, you see, is that many of the GOP's heaviest contributors didn't kick in to the National Committee. They paid instead to the Senatorial Committee, the Congressional Committee, and to such high-powered local outfits as the Republican Finance Committee for Allegheny County, Pa., and the Northern California Republican Finance Committee. Comparable Democratic groups took in only chicken feed.

The Allegheny County committee, darling of the steel and coal men, raked in a cool quarter of a million, and the Pennsylvania state committee has another \$250,000 in the bank for the campaign wind-up.

Most spectacular contributions coming into the Republican Na-

3 Million Covered
By Welfare Benefits

Washington.—As of the middle of 1948, at least three million workers were covered by some type of health, welfare or retirement benefit plan under contract between union and employer, the Labor Department said September 21.

We Have Wage Control;
Let's Also Have Price Control

Apparently without doing any thinking on the subject, the politicians and their editorial mouthpieces criticize labor's stand on price control on the ground that you can't have price control without wage control. True enough, but who is asking for price controls without wage controls? What labor is pointing out is that wages are now and have always been very effectively controlled, while prices are not.

Since government controls have been removed on prices of goods, business has been able to jack up prices overnight without further ado. But can you name one group of employees that can increase their wages with the same readiness? Can the thousands of unorganized workers in offices and factories just step up to their boss and get an increase in their wages whenever they feel they need an increase? Can the unions secure wage increases for their workers as readily as the employers can raise their prices? To all intents and purposes wages and salaries are very effectively controlled.

The large body of unorganized workers have very little chance of getting their wages raised whenever they should be raised to meet the rising living costs. As for the organized workers, they have to go through long-drawn-out negotiations, running into many months and even years. Surely this is effective enough control of labor. If prices were controlled to the same extent it would be sufficient. If the butcher, the baker, the dairies, etc., had to carry on negotiations with a price control board for as long as the railway unions had to carry on their negotiations before they were granted increases, then the cost of living could very effectively be kept under control. As it is, the employers can and do jack up their prices at their whim.

Seattle Boeing
Strike Ended

Seattle. — A 4 1/2-month old strike of Aero Mechanics Lodge 751, Intl. Assn. of Machinists (unaffiliated) at the Boeing Airplane Co. here ended Sept. 13, when 6,000 strikers, acting on an 11 to 1 union vote to end the walkout, returned to work without a contract.

The union struck April 22, demanding a 30c hourly pay increase, paid holidays and maintenance of seniority safeguards. During the entire strike it failed to get an offer from the company.

Lodge 751 Pres. Harold Gibson urged the aircraft workers to vote to end the strike and return to their jobs under one section of an NLRB trial examiner's recommendation. The examiner had called for rehiring without discrimination and displacement of scabs where necessary to give the strikers' jobs equivalent to those held before the walkout.

A vote to return to work under these conditions carried 4,247 to 385. The company, however, has not agreed to accept the examiner's proposal on rehiring of strikers in its entirety. It has agreed to hire back strikers, but insists on its right to keep an estimated 4,000 scabs on the job. A majority of the scabs were imported by Boeing, which placed ads for strike-breakers in papers throughout the U. S.

The strike ran into trouble in May when Joint Council 28, Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) announced its intention of taking over jurisdiction of warehousemen in the Boeing plant. IET Vice Pres. Dave Beck has since announced receipt of a charter from Pres. Daniel J. Tobin giving Aeronautical Workers Warehousemen & Helpers Local 451 jurisdiction over all 14,000 hourly production workers at the plant. About 300 warehousemen are employed there.

Teamster behind-the-lines organizing began under the protection of a Kings county superior court injunction, obtained by the company, which prohibits mass picketing, limited the number of pickets at each gate and provided severe penalties for any attempt to stop scabs.

Teamster activity in the strike-bound plant came in for sharp censure from the Washington State Federation of Labor; AFL Lumber & Sawmill Workers Puget Sound District Council; central labor Councils in Renton, Everett and Bremerton, Wash.; a joint legislative conference of railroad brotherhoods in the state, as well as scores of local unions. The teamsters' jurisdictional claim was backed, however, by the AFL executive council at its August meeting in Chicago.

vigr. youuptphb

Pay of Skilled
And Unskilled

Washington, D.C. — Percentage differences in rates of pay of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations have shown a distinct tendency to decline in the past 40 years, but actual cents-per-hour differences have increased.

These facts were revealed in a study of occupational wage differentials by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Details of the study are contained in the August issue of the Monthly Labor Review, official publication of BLS.

Occupational wage differentials are important in providing recognition of differences in skill, effort, and working conditions, and are essential in attracting labor to the skilled trades, the article declares. Currently, wages of skilled workers in manufacturing exceed those of unskilled workers, on the average, by about 55 per cent.

Although percentage differences have narrowed, a study of 17 manufacturing industries for the periods 1917-40 and 1945-47 showed that the actual cents-per-hour differentials between skilled and unskilled occupations increased from an average of 30 cents in the earlier period to 43 cents, currently.

Over the 40-year period from 1907 to 1947, the extent of the average differential between skilled and unskilled labor in manufacturing has been cut practically in half.

Fired Ford Foremen
Pocket \$29,000

Detroit.—The Ford Motor Co., haled before the NLRB for firing 29 union foremen after the 1947 strike, will pay them \$29,000 to settle the case privately. They were members of the Foreman's Assn. of America (unaffiliated).

With Local 890



General Teamsters,
Warehousemen and
Helpers' Union

Local 890

274 E. Alisal St.
Salinas, Calif.

Important, All Members: When you read this column, the shed workers' election for bargaining representation will be in full swing. Remember that an opportune time is still afforded you whenever you come in contact with the shed workers to keep them straight on several things:

1. American Federation of Labor unionism is real unionism and not the phoney Commie unAmerican methods employed by the FTA-CIO.

2. A real contract with real hours, wages and working conditions, not leaving everything optional on the part of the employer.

3. The opportunity for a real Union organization offering the people something from the Union itself, such as benefits, fraternalism and proper quarters so that the people may be ably represented.

4. A solid International Union and the American Federation of Labor, a most powerful labor organization in the world today, respected by all.

The shed workers are being deliberately lied to by the phonies from Philadelphia in order that confusion may reign. Space does not permit your Union to go over this entire picture regarding the move made by the majority of the shed workers to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Do not be misled. Analyze the facts and explain it to members of your family who are employed in the sheds.

We are glad to report that the Packard Cab Company is now under contract with this Union. Please remember now to patronize not only Yellow Cab Company, Checker Cab Company, Salinas Cab Company and Carls Cab Company, but Packard Cab Company as well. The Packard Cab Company phone number is Salinas 8001—remember they are now Union.

IMPORTANT ALL MEMBERS: All truck drivers, helpers and warehousemen employed at Sears Roebuck & Company are working under an agreement for wages, hours and working conditions as follows: drivers, \$1.625 per hour; helpers, \$1.50 per hour; warehousemen \$1.40 per hour; shipping and receiving clerks, \$1.475 per hour; work week, 8 hours per day, 40 hours per week, five consecutive days; drivers and helpers, Monday through Friday; vacations, seniority and the finest sick leave plan has been prepared for members of this Union, wherein members now employed three years or more are entitled to sick leave from the day they are sick with full salary.

At this writing the registration dead line has passed; those of us who are registered voters must cast our votes this coming November 2. This Union is vitally interested in Proposition No. 13, which deals with the reapportionment of the State Senate. There is plenty of material available at the office of the Union regarding this most important bill which will be decided by the people. We ask that you vote YES in order that labor has an opportunity to receive fair and just pay in the State Legislature when a decent bill is proposed by Labor. Stickers are available and can be obtained at the office of the Union. These stickers can be put in your cars. Please call for them.

IMPORTANT ALL MEMBERS: At the next regular meeting to be held in Salinas on Thursday, October 7, two films will be shown; one regarding the Di Giorgio Strike, entitled "Poverty in the Land of Plenty" and the other film will help light the fight being conducted by the State Federation of Labor to reapportion the State Senate, the bill commonly known as Proposition No. 13. This film illustrates the reason why every working man and woman in this State should vote YES on this most important bill. Our next regular meeting will be held at the Carpenters Hall, 422 Main Street, Salinas, at 8:00 p.m. Remember this date and be at the meeting.

On Thursday, October 14, these two films will be shown at the Monterey regular meeting which will be held at the Bartenders Hall at 8:00 p.m.

We ask all of our members to please patronize only the following cab companies, as they are Union. All other cab companies are NOT

Union and NOT organized and do NOT merit your patronage. You can cut out the following and place this article where you can refer to it when calling a cab.

Yellow Cab Co.....Salinas 7337
Salinas Cab Co.....Salinas 5565
Packard Cab Co.....Salinas 8001
Carls Cab Co.....Salinas 5565

We ask all of our members, when purchasing gas, tires, etc., to patronize the following firms, under Union contract:

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Monterey & San Luis Sts.
Don Hultz—a vulcanizing firm; however, the gas operations of this firm is not Union.

Harry Rhoads — a vulcanizing firm; also gas operations is not Union.

The only complete Union service station in Salinas is Firestone Tire & Rubber Service Station located on the corner of Monterey & San Luis Streets, where members of ours are working under contract from the gas pumps on through the entire plant.

BUY ONLY UNION MADE GOODS.
PATRONIZE ONLY UNION SERVICES.

A special meeting is called of Local 890 working at Fairview Canning Company and Hollister Canning Company, Hollister, Calif. Meeting will be held at the Spanish Hall, Hollister, on Wednesday, September 29, at 8:00 p.m. New contract will be discussed, so be present.

Laborers Start
On P.G.&E. Plant
At Moss Landing

Six laborers were called to work last week by Stone & Webster, contractors for the new \$50,000,000 steam generating plant to be built at Moss Landing for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

J. B. McGinley, business agent of Laborers Union 272 of Salinas, said the laborers are the first of several hundred union workmen who will be employed on the vast project.

Also at Moss Landing, the Macco Construction Co. has completed work of clearing wharfing out of the channel and has started hauling in huge rocks to build a breakwater there, McGinley said.

BUS DRIVERS LIST
MONTEREY OFFICERS

New officers of Motor Coach Employees' Union of Monterey were listed last week following recent elections of the union.

Heading the union now are Emmet T. Wood, president, and Doris Lake, secretary.

Swedish Workers
Hit by High Prices

Stockholm.—Swedish workers felt the squeeze as prices reached record heights. Butter, margarine, meat and fish prices more than doubled 1939 levels. Such basic items as overalls have zoomed 230 per cent, while shoes are up 200 per cent. Rents and fuel also have doubled, with wages far behind.

Packard Cabs
Under Contract

Union agreement between the Packard Cab Company of Salinas and General Teamsters Union 890 was reached last week, according to Peter A. Andrade, secretary of Local 890.

Packard cabs now are operated by union drivers, enjoying union wages and conditions. Andrade urges that union members call only union taxis. Under union agreement are Packard, Yellow, Carls, Checker, and Salinas cab companies.

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS
A CALIFORNIA LABOR PRESS PUBLICATION

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Fresno Street, Salinas, California
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, at the Postoffice at Salinas, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, Calif.
Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California.
Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, Calif.

PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS
A. A. Harris, Teamsters J. L. Parsons, Barbers R. Fenchel, Laborers

PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY
Wayne Edwards, Representing Central Labor Council
Dale Ward, Representing Building Council.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| One Year | \$2.50 |
| Six Months | 1.50 |
| Single Copies | .15 |

Special rates to members of organized labor subscribing in a body through their Unions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS,
Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication.
The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

Public Relations and the Oil Strike

In regard to the West Coast oil strike, if we can believe the reports the industry is releasing to the press, the drain on reserves will affect the supply of fuel oil available for heating throughout the nation this winter. The industry is preparing to howl "Wolf" at the unions again. Another smelly red herring is being readied. It will be one more of several recent attempts by industry's high-powered public relations experts to blame the union's for the country's economic ills.

If a winter fuel oil shortage develops it can be laid to the profit-hungry oil people. Their profit margins are greater than at any time in their histories, with few exceptions. They could pay the cost-of-living increases being sought by the CIO and AFL without raising prices, without impairing fair returns on their investments. But they would rather gamble a fraction of their lush profits in a union-smashing bid for even greater returns.

Before the strike, refined oil reserves were approaching what the industry considers normal levels. "Normal" levels to the big companies means just a little less than the consumer needs.

Last winter the industry said the short fuel oil supply was a hang-over from war-born conditions. They had no strike to use as a red herring.

Facts are that the industry, through its world-wide producing facilities, could bring in enough oil products to meet any American supply situation, if it wanted to. In fact it may do just this if it ever decides the American people will stand for an all-out union-busting campaign.

But the industry's commercial activities abroad are concentrated on corralling existing raw materials to further enhance their control of supply here and throughout the world.

There are traces of a new monopolistic technique in the refusal of the big companies to grant reasonable wage increases. Though they are careful to deal with the unions individually, the pattern of concerted action which the anti-trust laws once made illegal is there.

Using the new technique, company representatives coyly hold back in wage discussions until the unions are forced to strike for even the most reasonable demands. Once the strike is on, their public relations experts go into fast action, working under prepared plans. These plans are drawn to permit quick exploitation of any weak spots that may develop in organized labor's armor. They don't really expect to break the unions in their plants—just soften them up.

So they stall—WAITING FOR RESERVES TO BE USED UP. It's the newest industry wrinkle for control of supply and demand. It's price control and union busting in one package.

Labor needs a quick-action information service that can funnel facts on this vicious program to union members and the general public within a few hours of establishment of picket lines.

In fact labor could learn something about dispensing information by studying the subtleness and finesse which characterizes industry's public relations.

Since labor's cause is just, and its hand is clean, employment of similar methods could bring greater returns with perhaps less effort and expenditure of funds.

One-Half of People Cannot Afford Needed Medical Care

Trade unionists can be proud that they are in the forefront of the fight for a national health program, and that their work is beginning to bear fruit.

Latest development is the publication by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, of a 10-year national health program.

Ewing notes that one-half our population cannot now afford to pay for adequate medical care, and he sees no other possible way of bringing adequate medical service within everybody's reach except through national pre-paid insurance.

His plan would not be expensive. He suggests that it start off with a contribution of one-half of one per cent on the first \$4,800 earned in a year. Thus for a person earning \$3,500, the cost would be only \$17.50 a year—and only half that much if the employer shared the expense.

We hope the new Congress makes the national health plan its first order of business when it convenes next year.

We heard about a fellow who, after looking at all the circus animals, shied away from the monkey cage because, he said, they were looking at him.

—John Tyndall.

Yes, 5,500,000 folks own the corporations, but not nearly that many control them and take the cream off the top.

Remember in November!

THIS IS IT: Price Control Or a Crash

Washington.—(FP)—Americans face a choice between restoring price controls or accepting the consequences of another depression, according to a mid-year economic analysis released by the New Council of American Business.

The NCAB on the basis of government statistics declares that there is no immediate sign of an interruption in the upward march of prices. It notes that employment continues at high levels with renewal arms production and Marshall plan shipments to Europe acting as a base for production.

In spite of proclamations from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, prices did not begin to taper off as supplies increased after the war. Thus the NCAB says "the fact is that, without stringent control, the end of the inflation can only come with a sharp decline in prices accompanied by a sharp decline in production."

The picture which the NCAB paints as the alternative to "stringent control" represents nothing less than a depression.

Hold Pa. Picketing Law Unlawful

Pittsburgh.—The Pennsylvania 1947 labor picketing act was ruled unconstitutional September 13 in a decision by Mercer County Court Judge George H. Rowley.

Acting on a test case of national interest, the jurist ruled the state had no right to forbid "organizational picketing" by non-employees. Rowley said the law violates freedom of speech as guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution and buttressed in the 14th.

The decision was handed down in a case involving pickets at two Mercer County mines of the I. E. Coyer Coal Company. The United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) raised the issue when the law took effect September 1, 1947.

In a test action, four UMW organizers joined a picket line at the Coyer mines, where the company has refused to renew its contract with the union. Coyer carried the case to the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, which ruled the picketing had violated the law.

UMW District 5 Attorney Samuel Krimsley appealed to the Mercer County court where the case was argued in June on joint petitions. The PLRB asked the court to enforce the board's anti-picketing order. The UMW wanted the order revoked. Krimsley declined to forecast whether UMW organizers will resume picketing under Rowley's decision. Heretofore they have obeyed the PLRB order.

The case, which is expected to be appealed to the state's supreme court, holds national interest because several other states have since passed acts almost identical with that of Pennsylvania.

60 Days Notice

The Crowley Milk Co. had signed a contract with an independent union providing for automatic renewal if no notice of an "intent to negotiate" for different terms was served by either party 30 days prior to the expiration of the contract.

Within the 30 day limit the union asked for negotiation of a new contract. It did not, however, comply with the 60 days notice required under Taft-Hartley.

The Intl. Bro. of Teamsters (AFL) petitioned for an election two days after the independent had requested negotiations. The employer claimed that since the independent had not complied with the 60 day requirement, the contract had automatically renewed itself, and that the wage increases later granted the employees were "gratuitous." On this basis they further claimed that the petition of the Teamsters should be dismissed because the automatic renewal would then serve as a bar.

The NLRB discarded this mess of involved reasoning and held that the sections requiring 60 days notice are "merely particular aspects of the definition of collective bargaining . . . and do not affect the actual terms of the contract governing automatic renewal." An election was ordered.

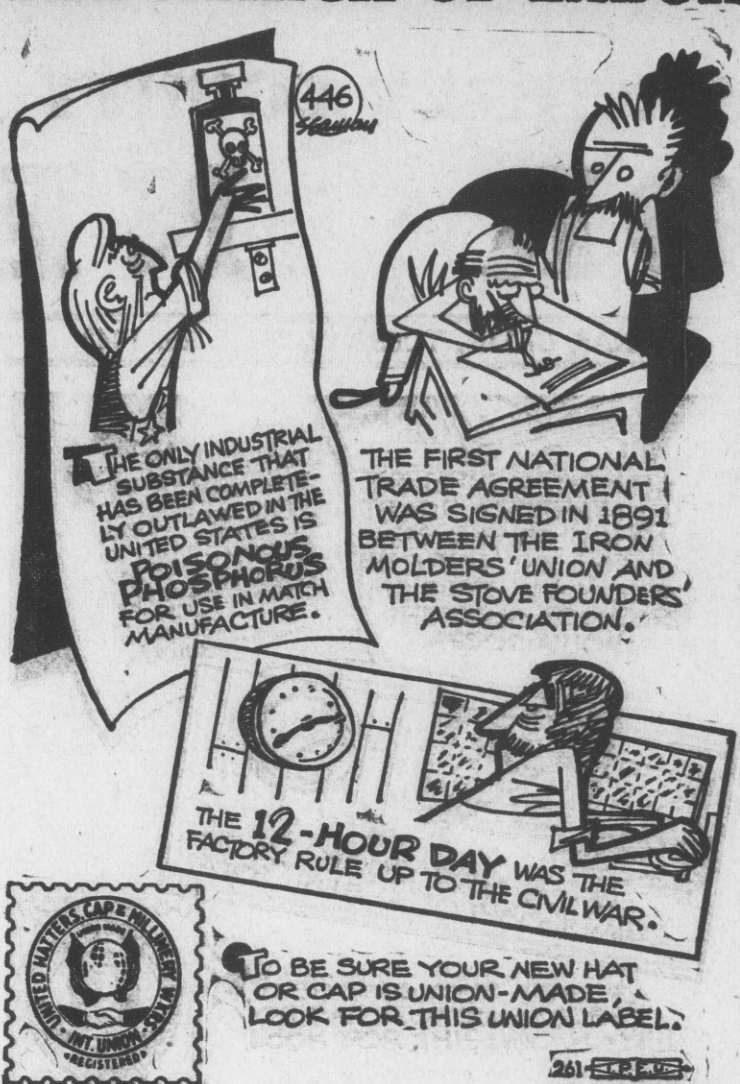
Kill 900 Children

A state-wide effort to reduce California's child accident toll of about 900 lives yearly through participation in the national child safety campaign in September was set forth by Dr. Wilton L. Halverson, State Director of Public Health, as an immediate public health objective calling for concerted cooperation by all public health and medical authorities and interested civic organizations within the state.

"The needless loss of a single life, or the crippling of even one child, is an exorbitant price to pay for any neglect of this problem," said Dr. Halverson.

The importance of the national campaign is evidenced by the fact that accidents are now the leading cause of death among children more than one year old.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



"California Farmer" Shows Fear of Popular Vote In Fighting Reapportionment

By GERALD PICKLE

The "California Farmer" in a blast against the initiative measure to reapportion the State Senate on a population basis, admits the possibility that the measure will pass. Passage of the constitutional amendment, Proposition 13 on the November ballot, would mean defeat of die-hard reactionary interests who are bitterly opposed to a more fair and equitable apportionment of state senators. "Defeat of the proposition will have to be the result of rural opposition," says the paper.

"Agricultural leaders," says the "California Farmer," "point out that under the present Constitution 80 Assemblymen are elected on a population basis. . . . However, the State's 40 Senatorial Districts are so constituted that no county has more than one Senator."

The so-called "California Farmer" goes on to say "Thus, the population and area find balanced representation in the Legislature."

The "California Farmer" does not seem to be aware of the fact that progressive legislation passed by the Assembly is almost invariably killed in the State Senate under the present set-up. This is due to the pressure put on by the "Agricultural Leaders" referred to in the paper which admits that the big "agricultural" leaders are usually residents of metropolitan cities. Quote "often when metropolitan headquarters speak, rural areas do not hear them."

SWIVEL CHAIR FARMERS
It is doubtful that the small farmers will fall for the line of the swivel chair farmers who hold out in the financial districts of the large cities. These so-called "agricultural leaders" represent large landholders who care little for the welfare of small farmers.

The large landholders are usually responsible for the selection and election of State Senators from the rural areas. The small farmers can expect very little in the way of progressive legislation from State Senators elected under such auspices.

It is a sad fact that the rural Senators have usually taken their program from the great financial interests of the State.

FEAR PEOPLE
In a frenzy of fear that the PEOPLE of this State might at last get a square deal from the State Legislature these same "leaders" are spending millions in a

Whom Are You For?

Whom are you for?
That's a good question to ask. In 1946, millions of American workers were for the National Association of Manufacturers and the Big Business lobbies.

In 1946, millions of American workers were for high prices, no housing, no social security, no higher minimum wage, no health insurance, no FEPC.

How do we know that?
They failed to REGISTER and they failed to VOTE.
That failure meant the election of the infamous 80th Congress.

That failure—whether they realized it or not—meant they were 100 per cent behind the NAM program of high profits and lower wages, high living costs and low living standards.

That failure meant a wage cut in the form of bounding food prices.

* * *
Well, this is 1948 and for two years we've gotten a dose of NAM government. Either you like it or you don't.
If you like it, remember NOT to vote November 2.
If you think the 80th Congress did a swell job, why just let the NAM do the voting and you stay home.

* * *
But if you want a return to liberal government, if you want a Congress that will really represent the best interests of the American people—REMEMBER TO VOTE ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Business Told High Profits Must Decline

At a recent press conference, John A. Stevenson, president of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, stated flatly: "Profits (in terms of ratio to capital) have been expanded out of proportion to their former level."

He stated further that a drop from present levels would be a return to "normalcy" rather than "disaster." A decline in profits, he asserted, would be a healthy development for the nation as a whole.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the emphasis being placed in business discussions on high break-even points in industry "merely means that corporate earnings are vulnerable to a decline in gross earnings."

Among a number of cogent remarks, the insurance executive pointed out that while hourly wage rates may be more or less fixed, the possibility of wage costs being reduced through layoff is still present. He observed that it is generally agreed that an increase in labor productivity is to be anticipated.

He discussed a number of factors which would add to the flexibility of future costs.

He stated clearly that it would be "silly" to say that anything the 80th Congress did would retard inflation.

This kind of thinking on the part of management is encouraging, and it is unfortunate that these opinions cannot become the majority opinion in that group.

Two Social Security Numbers No Good

Two heads are better than one, says the proverb, but the Social Security Administration points out that two social security numbers, like too many cooks, may spoil the broth.

"When you multiply your social security account numbers, you stand a good chance of dividing future benefits," Charles H. Shreve, manager of the San Francisco social security office said this week.

Only wages posted to the account of the worker involved are considered when a claim is filed. Unless the applicant can furnish a record of all account numbers he has used, some wages on which he has paid social security taxes won't be counted.

Mr. Shreve said that every effort is made to combine all of the worker's accounts. Even so, in many cases, the amount of benefit is smaller because wages have been posted to accounts which the applicant has used and on which he doesn't have a record of the number. In rare instances, so much of the worker's wages are credited to these "unknown" account numbers that the total work credits shown on the "known" account number are not enough to make any payment possible.

"Future social security benefits can best be protected," Mr. Shreve said, "by asking for a 'duplicate' to replace the card which has been lost or worn out. Never ask for a new card. Remember that one card may not last a lifetime, but one account number will."

Big Lumber Steal

Engene, Ore.—Undercover attempts by the Lumber Trust to grab off government-owned timber were exposed at a Senate subcommittee hearing on management of Oregon and California reforested lands held here.

The hearing, conducted by Sen. Arthur Watkins (R., Utah), was the result of months of squawking by CIO and AFL lumber unions, small independent operators and farm and sportsmen's groups opposed to the monopolistic features of the Oregon and California so-called "sustained yield" agreements.

Under the agreements a few big operators can get exclusive cutting privileges on public land for periods of time ranging up to 100 years through agreeing to operate certain tracts of their own on a sustained yield basis.

The scheme, which has been dubbed a Teapot Dome in Lumber, has been under attack for some time by the newspapers of the Intl. Woodworkers (CIO) and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers (AFL), although the general public has read virtually nothing about it in the commercial press.

British Demand Nationalization of Aircraft Industry

Birmingham.—Delegates representing more than 100,000 workers demanded nationalization of the British aircraft industry at a conference here. Voicing disapproval of the government's policy of importing foreign planes at the expense of home production, the conference urged establishment of a committee of workers, employers and government officials to examine the industry's chaotic state and map plans for improvement.

Old Hoover To Aid Rich, Cut Security

Washington (LPA)—Ex-President Herbert Hoover's attempts last week to explain the plans of the Commission on Government Organization have increased the fears of union men and other progressives in Washington that the Commission will recommend severe cuts in the nation's already inadequate social welfare programs.

In a speech in Washington, Hoover said that more Cabinet members are needed to relieve the President of administrative burdens, but then went into a tirade about the cost of government.

"Taxes," the depression President said, "have come very close to socializing savings." He hinted that social security programs might have to be pared to spare the rich.

TO AID WEALTHY

Commission experts are believed to be preparing an attack upon federal inheritance taxes, knowing full-well that wealthy families can escape state inheritance taxes by "establishing a residence" in states which don't have death and gift taxes.

AFL President William Green recently made public a letter he had sent to ex-President Herbert Hoover protesting the appointment of Dr. Lewis Meriam of Brookings Institute as special studies director for the Commission. Meriam's projected studies of government agencies for Hoover include an investigation of the Social Security Board.

"Meriam's whole approach to the subject of social security is so warped by his predilections in favor of a means-test relief system that no competent student will have confidence in his findings," Green said.

Recalling Hoover's frequent criticism of "waste of public funds" Green called upon him in the name of the AFL "to avoid the obvious waste of public funds involved in asking a person who is committed to the system of dole and public charity to make recommendations for the administration of a 20th century social insurance program."

THE FAIR-HAired BOYS

Hoover's only reply was to invite Green to submit his own views on social security administration to the Commission. He defended Meriam's appointment by saying that "the probity, capacity and objectivity" of the business-minded Brookings Institute "has not been seriously challenged all these years."

The 74-year-old conservative spokesman described his investigating subcommittees as "task forces" which will combat all the evils of recent (meaning New Deal) government operations. "Task force" heads, besides Meriam, include: Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York banker, and big business' fair-haired boy in the War Production Board, John W. Hanes, former undersecretary of the Treasury, and Prudential Insurance Company's Franklin D'Olier.

Bldg. Service Local Balks on Dewey

Boston.—Local 256, Building Service Employees Intl. Union (AFL) announced here that it would refuse to go along with the international union's endorsement of the GOP Dewey-Warren ticket and instead reaffirmed its traditional policy of neutrality in the coming Presidential elections.

The local has 2000 members and is the largest BSEIU affiliate in New England. Local Pres. Edward T. Sullivan, following a meeting of the group's executive board, said: "Last week William McPetridge of Chicago, general president, announced that the entire body of unions throughout the country had endorsed Dewey and Warren. We are not going along with that. We are reaffirming our traditional policy of neutrality."

Sullivan added that his union had not been consulted "at any time" on the endorsement despite a statement by McPetridge that over 75 per cent of the union membership had been contacted before it was announced.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



RECEIVES FIRST MINE PENSION.—The first pension check drawn on the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) bituminous retirement and welfare fund is presented by President John L. Lewis (L) to Horace Michael Ainscough of Rock Springs, Wyo., retired after 53 years in the mines. \$100 monthly pensions were won for soft-coal miners after a 3-year battle.

When a workers starts on a job in industry or business, he should show his social security card to the employer. The employer will then enter his exact name and account number in the company's pay records to aid in the payment of around social security benefits.

Aluminum, when discovered by a Danish scientist in 1825, became the 37th metal known to man.

For Modern, High Quality
PLUMBING & HEATING
APPLIANCES
COME TO
LARSEN'S
Plumbing & Heating
Appliances
Guaranteed, Quick Repairs
On All Makes
PHONE 5574
652 E. ALISAL STREET

GOODFRIEND'S
Telephone 5506
Diamonds, Watches and
Silverware, Watch Repairing
218 Main St., Salinas, Cal.
JEWELERS
Leading Jewelers Since 1919
"The Store With the
Street Clock"

**RADIOS
APPLIANCES**
Guaranteed Repairs
on all makes of Radios,
Appliances - Refrigerators
PHILCO • RCA • GE
STROMBERG-CARLSON
Complete Selection of
Phonograph Records
**JOHNSON RADIO
& ELECTRONIC**
Service Dept., 207 Salinas St.
PHONE 6459
Sales Rooms
412 MAIN STREET
Salinas, Calif.

**CHINA
HERB
CO.**
Thousands
Of Satisfied
Patrons
Throughout
Our Surrounding
Communities
Special herb pre-
pared for each
ailment
Cor. JOHN & PAJARO ST.
PHONE 3742 - SALINAS

Shelf & Heavy Hardware • Sporting Goods • China & Glassware
Sherwin-Williams Paints • Westinghouse Appliances
Messick Hardware
Phone 8084 247 Main St. Salinas, Calif.

SHOP and SAVE at
Satisfaction guaranteed
or your money back
SEARS
1002 South Main St. Phone 7355 Salinas

PIA'S BI-RITE
Serving You Since 1919
THE FINEST IN GROCERIES AND LIQUORS
Free Delivery Service
127 MAIN ST. SALINAS PHONE 3461

AMERICAN JANITOR AND WINDOW SERVICE
JANITOR SUPPLIES
Electric Floor Machines - Towels - Tissues - Deodorants - Sterilizers
Waxes - Sweeping Compound - Mops - Soaps
237 Central Avenue Salinas Phone 7708

Thompson Paint Co.
Wall Paper - Painters' Supplies
371 Main Street Phone 3985
Salinas, Calif.
**MORWEAR
PAINTS**
Last Longer

Meat Substitutes, Eggs and Cheese

Eggs and cheese are both cheaper sources of good quality protein than most meats are now, according to home economists at the New York State College of Agriculture. A good yardstick for economy, according to these experts, is this one: when you pay less for a dozen eggs than for a pound of meat you're getting a good buy for your money. Roughly, two eggs are about equal to one portion of meat, and a half-cup of cheese is about equal to the same amount. The cheese, however, doesn't contain much iron, and when it is used as a meat substitute, the meal should also contain eggs or a green vegetable.

This recipe for cheese fondue makes a good main dish:
1½ cups milk
1½ cups bread crumbs
½ cup ground or grated cheese
1 tablespoon fat
½ teaspoon salt
3 eggs, separated

Scald milk. Add bread crumbs, cheese, fat and salt. Beat egg yolks; add milk mixture. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Fold into mixture. Pour into greased baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 minutes. Serve with the fondue a salad of tart apples and chopped celery moistened with mayonnaise. Both apples and celery will be plentiful and relatively cheap this fall, the Department of Agriculture says.

With Trust Suits

Washington.—Violation of anti-trust laws by the major meat packers was revealed September 15 with the filing of suits by the Justice Department against Armour & Co., Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc.

The same companies which were charged with boosting prices through monopoly practices went through a bitter strike earlier this year to prevent wage increases for their employees.

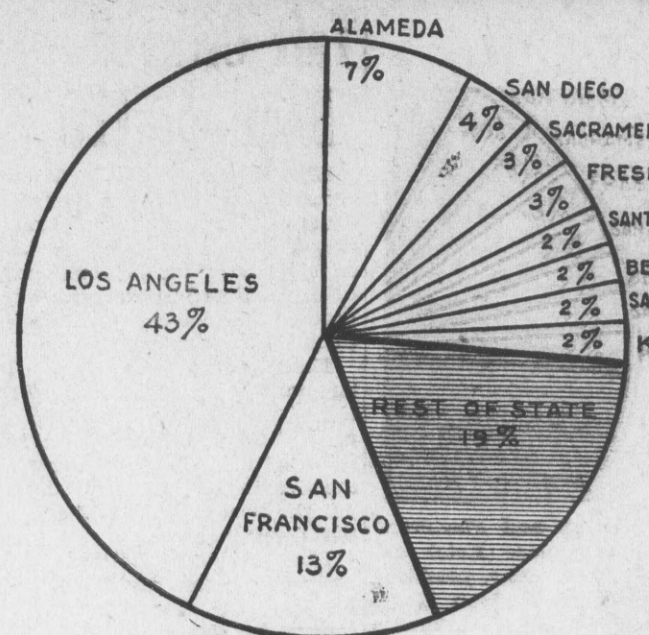
KROUGH'S THRIFTY DRUGS

Dial 3951
633 E. Alisal St.
Salinas, Calif.

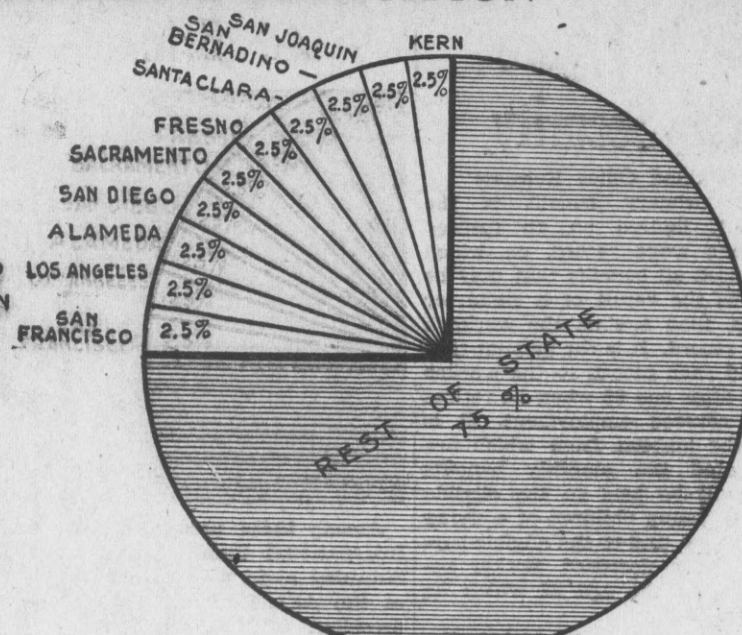
**RADIATOR SERVICE
FOR TRUCKS**
Heavy duty radiator service is a specialty here. Our experience, facilities and equipment constitute an assurance that the work will be done properly, promptly. We recore any type also.

**CROW
RADIATOR
WORKS**
ONE DAY SERVICE
448 N. MAIN ST. TEL. 5944

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION



The State of California collects \$576,610,000 from general licenses and taxes (except unemployment insurance and departmental revenue) with \$241,506,000 being the biggest contribution from a single source—sales and use taxes. In the 1945-46 period this represented 34.9 per cent. But in 1946-47 period it represented 42.2 per cent. Los Angeles county pays 43 per cent of the total.



San Francisco 13 per cent, Alameda 7 per cent, San Diego 4 per cent. Ten counties pay 81 per cent of the sales tax, are represented by 25 per cent of the Senators—10 out of the 40. Chart 1 shows breakdown of sales tax revenue, with 30 Senatorial districts paying 19 per cent. Chart 2 shows representation where 81 per cent of tax money gets 25 per cent of Senate Representation.

Big Biz Cuts Output, Prices, Profits Rise, Workers Hit Twice

Increased production did not stop the rise in the inflationary prices after Price Control was stopped. And in those sectors of the economy where supply did catch up with demand, prices were raised or maintained by cutting production.

The production of many consumer items is lower today than a year ago. Big business finds it more profitable to curtail output than to cut prices.

Workers are hit in two ways by this monopoly policy of scarcity. They have to pay outrageously high prices for essentials like bread, shoes and clothing. And the workers in the industries affected by restricted production are laid off or work only part-time.

Inflation was caused by the super-profit-seeking drive of the monopolies. Now they maintain high prices in those sectors of the economy where supply has outstripped demand by cutting production at the expense of their workers.

This trend toward scarcity economics—higher prices and fewer goods—will tend to grow from now on. Its impact has already been felt in shoes, textiles, radios, bread and bakery goods.

More and more industries are pricing consumers out of the mar-

ket. The average factory worker earning about \$53 a week cannot afford to buy a \$55 suit.

But the monopolies do not lower their prices. They find it more profitable to charge high prices and sell less goods.

This monopolistic policy is behind the refusal of the steel industry to carry out necessary expansion of capacity. It prefers to continue shortages so that it can charge high prices. A greater supply of steel would help stabilize the economy. But the steel trust is more interested in perpetuating an economy of scarcity in which it will make large profits even when the industry is operating way below capacity. That is another way of saying that it will be making profits while the steelworkers suffer from unemployment.

This policy of scarcity throws a curious light on the Republican pledge to "fight inflation with increased production." Big business is already cutting production to increase prices.

NLRB Rules Local Bakeries Food Plants Not Under T-H

In two recent decisions on the coverage of the Taft-Hartley Act, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that local bakeries and food manufacturing plants don't come under the Act, while a millwork shop and retail lumber yard do.

In the latter case less than half the raw materials came from outside the state and less than a tenth of one per cent of its sales went across state line (King Investment & Lumber Co., and Teamsters).

The Board turned down union election petitions in the case of the Fehr Baking Co. and the International Association of Machinists, and the Reading Preserving Co. and Teamsters on the ground that they were essentially local

enterprises, although the companies got raw material from outside the state.

RIGHT TO LEAVE

The New Jersey Chancery Court recently ruled that a local union has the right to break off connections with its international and the international has no legal right to seize its funds or property.

In the case of the Brewery Workers vs. Becherer, where the International had appointed a trustee to take control of a break-away local, it was told to keep hands off by the court.

The court made its ruling on two grounds: (1) The International took over the Local without giving them the benefit of the written statement of charges, trial and appeals procedure laid down in the union's constitution.

(2) The court made the flat finding that the local has the right to affiliate freely with the International... and the EQUAL right to leave. The local's funds are the property of its members, not the property of the international and the parent outfit can't seize them if a majority of members vote to disaffiliate.

Contractor Joins Comm. On Housing

In accepting membership on the San Francisco Committee for Proposition 14, The Housing Initiative, Harry Hilp, well known contractor, urged others in the building profession to join with him in the fight for housing for all the people.

"I have read this measure through, and I am convinced that it meets a tremendous need of the people of California. I do not see any conflict between this program and the regular operations of private enterprise in the home building field. The plight of 750,000 families, many of them needing rental homes at figures beneath the lowest level that private builders can profitably construct, cannot be cast aside. However, the cooperative section of the Bill needs careful supervision so that the privilege will not be misused.

"As builders, it seems to me that we have an obligation to lend a hand to low income groups, as well as the upper bracket families from whom we secure our private business. As a business man, I cannot refrain from pointing out to my confreres what to me is obvious: that the construction of the low-rent homes to be built under the program proposed in Proposition 14 will be done by private contractors, like ourselves, under closed, public bids.

Proposition 14 does limit the amount of construction and the income limitations of the future tenants.

I invite my fellow contractors to join me in fighting for low cost housing. The time is now."

A BUSINESS EXECUTIVE ATTACKS PROFIT LEVELS

San Francisco.—At a recent press conference, John A. Stevenson, president of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, stated flatly: "Profits (in terms of ratio to capital) have been expanded out of proportion to their former level."

He stated further that a drop from present levels would be a return to "normalcy" rather than "disaster." A decline in profits, he asserted, would be a healthy development for the nation as a whole.

Mr. Stevenson argued that the emphasis being placed in business discussions on high break-even points in industry "merely means that corporate earnings are vulnerable to a decline in gross earnings."

Among a number of cogent remarks, the insurance executive pointed out that while hourly wage rates may be more or less fixed, the possibility of wage costs being

reduced through layoff is still present. He observed that it is generally agreed that an increase in labor productivity is to be anticipated.

Stevenson discussed a number of factors which would add to the flexibility of future costs.

He stated clearly that it would be "silly" to say that anything the 80th Congress did would retard inflation, as none of the measures it passed would have any great impact on inflation.

This kind of thinking on the part of management is encouraging, and it is unfortunate that these opinions cannot become the majority opinions in that group.

AFL LAWYER SAYS T-H QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

Washington.—Labor must still wait to find out if the U.S. Supreme Court will rule the Taft-Hartley ban on union political activity unconstitutional, AFL General Counsel J. Albert Woll said in the July issue of the American Federationist.

Woll pointed out that in the June 21 ruling of the high court in the case of the government against the CIO, constitutional issues were sidestepped. The indictment against CIO Pres. Philip Murray was thrown out by a narrow interpretation of the law by the court. Therefore, Woll said:

"Labor organizations are still in the dark, insofar as judicial determination is concerned, as to the validity of federal restrictions against the use of union funds in federal elections."

The AFL attorney said the pending case of a Connecticut painters union local "may ultimately reach the Supreme Court for the constitutional test which was unsuccessfully sought by the CIO."

The painters, Woll said, were charged with violation of Taft-Hartley because of "expenditure of union funds to purchase radio time for a political speech and to purchase political advertisement in a commercial newspaper."

In the CIO case, the court found an escape clause in the fact that Murray's political statement was carried in a regular issue of the CIO News.

The AFL Pact Gears Wages To Cost-of-Living Index

Cincinnati.—Over 3,500 members of 13 AFL unions are affected by a new agreement negotiated with the Cincinnati Hotels Association which gears wage adjustments to the cost of living index.

Under the wage clause, workers pay may increase without limit and may decrease as much as 10 per cent. Any indicated decrease beyond 10 per cent requires further negotiation.

Another contract provision makes the 40-hour week effective on January 1, 1949, for all employees. Miscellaneous kitchen workers and building service employees are now on a 44-hour week.

About 39 per cent of the nation's farms are owned by absentee landlords.

LEIDIG'S

- LIQUOR
- WINES
- BEER
- VEGETABLES
- GROCERIES
- FRUITS



Berry's
FLOWERS OF DISTINCTION

Phone 4881
WE GIVE GREEN STAMPS
422 Salinas St., Salinas

ECONOMY DRUG CO.

CUT RATE DRUGS
Lowest Everyday Prices
Two Stores:
UNION DRIVE-IN MARKET
BUILDING and
238 MAIN ST., SALINAS

Ride in Style and Comfort — Call

Yellow Cab
SERVICE
Prompt and Courteous
24 hour Ambulance Service
NITE or DAY
Phone 7337
SALINAS

For Your Furniture, Linoleum, Stoves, See

**STANDARD
FURNITURE CO.**
John at California St.
Phone 4522
LIBERAL TERMS

SALINAS DRESSED BEEF CO., Inc.
Wholesale Butchers
Telephone 4854 P.O. Box 47 Salinas, Calif.

DR. GENE R. FULLER
OPTOMETRIST
TELEPHONE 6201 541 SO. MAIN ST., SALINAS

CARL A. NASLUND
ORDER NOW!!
De Luxe Personalized XMAS CARDS
Catalogs Delivered to Your Home
522 RIKER STREET PHONE 2-0542 SALINAS

**Window Shades
Linoleum — Carpets — Rugs**
DO YOUR HOME A FAVOR...
Furnish it with the Best, from

Majestic Furniture Co.
EARL ALBERTSON
Owner
656 E. ALISAL
Phone 9170

HERBERT BROWN

Watches
Diamonds
Jewelry
Costume Jewelry
Silverware
Easy Credit
Terms
Expert Watch
Repairing
JEWELER
260 Main Street
Salinas, Calif.

Struve & Laporte Funeral Home

All Caskets with Union Label
Friendly Service with
Proper Facilities
Telephone Salinas 6520
or Salinas 6817
41 West San Luis
At Lincoln Avenue, Salinas

**DEPENDABLE
MERCHANDISE
AT DEPENDABLE
PRICES**

A. L. BROWN and SON

231 MAIN ST. PHONE 7245

VALLEY LIQUORS

A Large
Selection of
Popular
Brands
• BEER
• WINES
• LIQUORS
Phone 6369
554 E. Market SALINAS
WE DELIVER

Felix Marsh Transfer

(Exclusive Local Member)
MAYFLOWER WAREHOUSES
Local and Long Distance Moving
Phone 4816
17 S. PEARL SALINAS

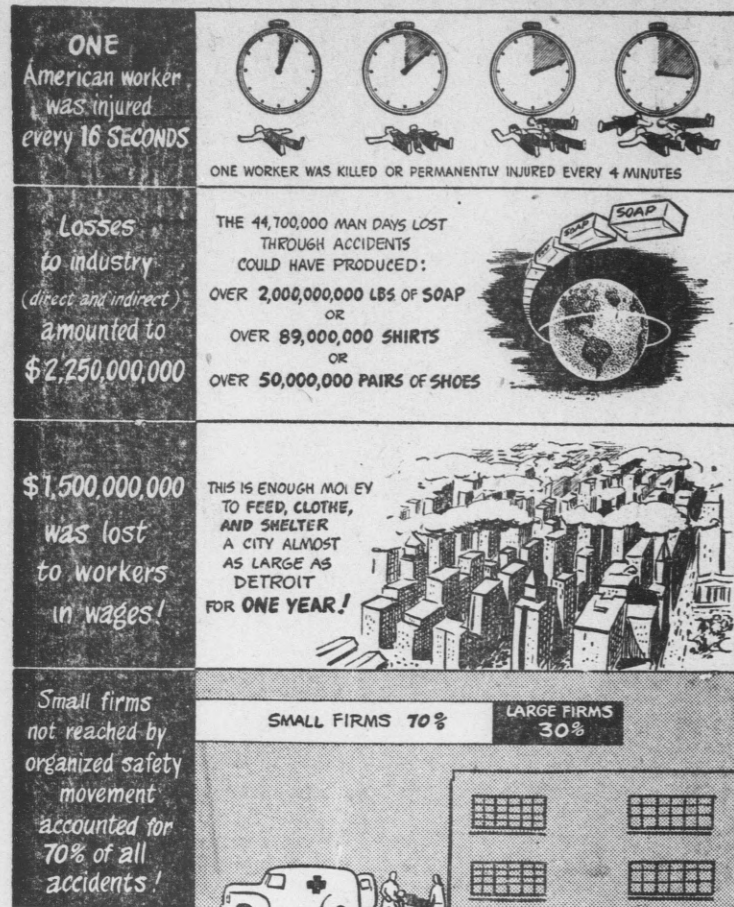
RUPTURED?

Dobbs Truss - Bulbless, Beltless,
Strapless.
For men, women and children. No
matter what kind of appliance you
now wear, you owe it to yourself
to see this major advancement in
truss design and hernia control.
Free demonstration. Satisfaction
guaranteed.

Single \$12.50 Double \$17.50
Exclusive local representative
DR. J. H. WYNKOOP, D. C.
X-Ray Examinations
308 Main St., Salinas Phone 7733



THE TOLL OF JOB ACCIDENTS



How to Figure Social Security

(Oakland Office Release)

The primary benefit is the amount, figured on an insured worker's wage record, on which are based all benefits that may be paid as the result of a claim, or claims, filed against the worker's wage record. It is the amount that is paid each month to the worker at or after age 65 when he retires from covered employment. It is also the amount from which are calculated the monthly benefits that will be paid to the eligible wife or young children of a living beneficiary, and to the eligible survivors of a deceased worker regardless of the age at which he dies.

In any such explanation the word "wages" means pay for services rendered in employment that is covered by the Social Security Act. As this explanation is primarily for the information of members of labor organizations, it is unnecessary to give here any detailed explanation of covered employment. It is sufficient to say that all pay, gross pay, for services rendered in industry is wages that count toward old-age and survivors' insurance benefits.

The first step in the calculation of a primary benefit is to figure the worker's average monthly wage. This is done by dividing total social security months into total social security wages. The number of social security months in the divisor will vary according to the particular case. The total wages will depend on the worker's industry and earning power, and the length of time he has worked under the program.

For most workers at present, the number of months used as the divisor is the number of months in the period from January 1, 1937, when O.A.S.I. went into effect, up to but not including the quarter in which the worker files his own claim or dies. Wages paid within the same period are used for benefit calculation. This rule does not apply in the cases of the quite old nor in the cases of the rather young.

In the case of those who were 65 before January 1, 1937, the months do not begin until January 1, 1939. Their wages also count only from January 1, 1939. With those who became 65 in 1937 and 1938 we count the months from January 1, 1937 through the quarter in which they became 65, and then jump over to January 1, 1939, and begin counting months again. We count their wages from January 1, 1937 up to the date they attained age 65, then jump over to January 1, 1939 and begin counting wages again.

The "rather young" includes all those who attained age 22 after January 1, 1937. Normally their months count with the quarter following the quarter in which they attained age 22, but we add in the months (three) in any previous quarter for which \$50 or more was credited. All wages up to the quarter of death are used, regardless of the worker's age at the time they were earned. In this group, a claim will be filed now only in the event the worker has died. (It will be noted that age 22 is the dividing point in the calculation of benefits. In counting required quarters, when eligibility for benefits is being considered, age 21 is the dividing point.)

Having figured the average monthly wage, the calculation of the primary benefit offers no complications. Two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) is the largest average monthly wage that can be used in calculating a primary benefit. Of the average monthly wage we take 40 per cent of the first \$50. On an "average" of \$50 and less, the 40 per cent is the basic benefit. When the "average" is over \$50, to that 40 per cent we add 10 per cent of the balance (over \$50). That total is the basic benefit. The basic benefit is increased by 1 per cent of itself for every year during which the worker was paid at least \$200 under social security. The over-all total is the primary benefit.

As an example, we'll take the case of a worker who has an average of \$180 and who has been paid at least \$200 in ten of the eleven social security years. By taking 40 per cent of the first \$50 we get \$20. To that \$20 we add 10 per cent of the balance (\$130) or \$13, and get \$33 as the basic benefit. Ten per cent (1 per cent for 10 years) of \$33, or \$3.30, added to the basic \$33 results in a primary benefit of \$36.30.

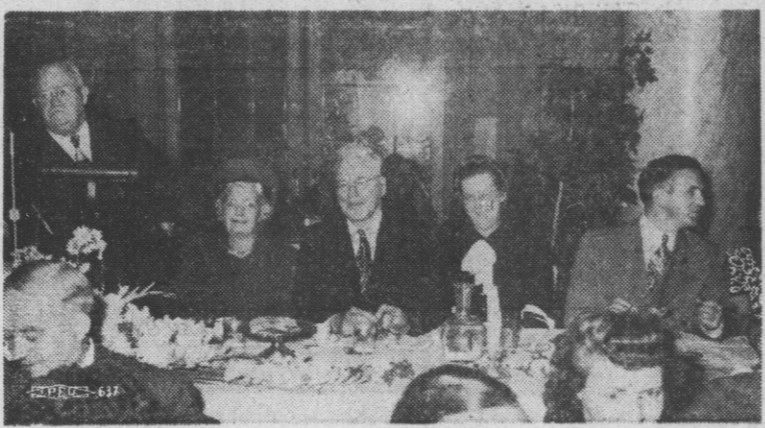
The National (sic) Typographical Union and the Cigar Makers' International Union were among the first to admit women to membership.

Teamsters Open Drive Organize Warehousemen

Chicago.—The Intl. Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) has formed a National Conference of Warehouse Workers to plan organization of warehouse workers in this country and Canada. IBT Vice-President Dave Beck, named to direct the new division along with a 40-member policy committee, said its potential membership is 750,000. The conference was organized here by 300 delegates representing 100,000 warehouse members of the union.

The National (sic) Typographical Union and the Cigar Makers' International Union were among the first to admit women to membership.

At Bricklayers' Banquet



Among those present at the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union's banquet and dance at the Palace Hotel last Saturday night were, from left to right: Richard J. Gray, president of the AFL Building Trades Department; Mrs. Gray; John Hogg, president of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; Mrs. Hogg; and Dan Flanagan, AFL Western Director.

Bricklayers Re-Elect Harry Bates President

Harry C. Bates was re-elected president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union at the organization's 59th convention which was adjourned on Monday after an eight-day session at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel. James Purvis of Oakland, special deputy for the California-Nevada district, was elected second vice-president.

John J. Murphy, of Worcester, Mass., was elected secretary. Murphy has been acting director of organization for the AFL during the past few months. Thomas F. Murphy, of New York, was elected treasurer.

At the closing session of the convention, C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, told delegates that the fact that California sent ten "bad" Congressmen to Washington at the last election was largely accountable to failure of labor to turn out at the polls. In paying tribute to Congressman Frank Haverner, Haggerty said the San Franciscan had only labor to turn to for support.

Chief problem the unions must face, Haggerty pointed out, is that of registration. Once the members are registered, he said, it is easy to inform them of the issues and they endorse.

Other officers elected for the ensuing four years are Alec J. Cleland, Chicago, first vice-president; John McLeod, Ontario, Canada, third vice-president; James Fittin, Orange, New Jersey, fourth vice-president; John Fitzmaurice, St. Louis, Mo., fifth vice-president; Bernard Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., sixth vice-president; Edgar E. Baker, Newark, Ohio, seventh vice-president; Blaine C. Swain, Marion, Kansas, eighth vice-president; James M. White, New York, N.Y., ninth vice-president; J. Raymond Britton, Springfield, Mass., tenth vice-president.

Miami, Fla., was selected as the convention city for 1950.

Reapportionment Campaign On Air

San Francisco.—The campaign in behalf of Senate Reapportionment Proposition No. 13 will be broadcast throughout the state in a series of programs, the schedule of which is listed below. Stories of early California and Senate reapportionment will be told for five weeks.

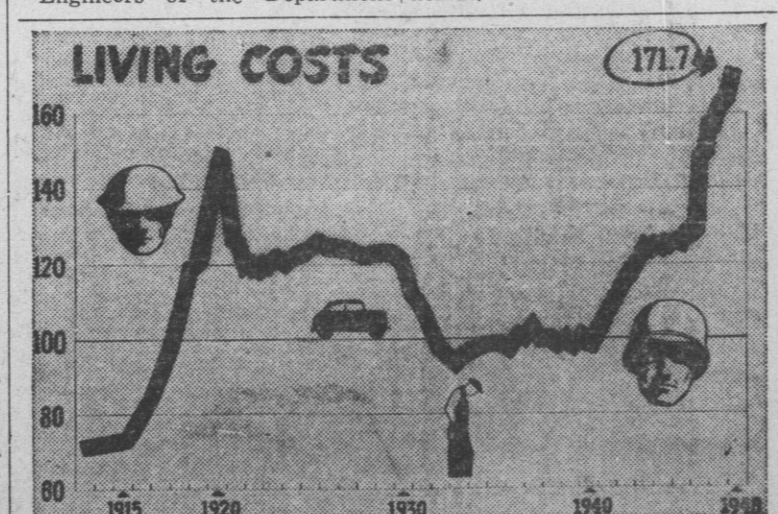
The programs will be highly entertaining as well as informative in regard to Proposition 13. The Federation urges all of its members to tune in on the various stations listed and to get their friends to do likewise. Supplementary stations will be furnished later to keep our readers informed. The following are among the stations which will carry the Senate Reapportionment broadcasts, the time and dates being as listed:

KRE, Berkeley: 9:00-9:15 p.m., Sundays, October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
KROW, Oakland: 8:15-8:30 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25 and November 1.
KGRA, Sacramento: 6:00-6:15 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, and November 1.

KSFO, San Francisco: 8:15-8:30 p.m., Saturdays, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
KEEN, San Jose: 9:30-9:45 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, and November 1.
KVEG, San Luis Obispo: 8:30-8:45 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, and November 1.
KSMO, San Mateo: 6:40-6:55 p.m., Saturdays, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
KTIM, San Rafael: 12:30-12:45 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, and November 1.
KIST, Santa Barbara: 6:00-6:15 p.m., Mondays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, and November 1.

Recent mysterious explosions and unexplained illnesses and deaths have caused the Department of Industrial Relations to issue a general warning against many of the new solvents, degreasers, disinfectants, and insecticides. Methyl bromide, a fumigant considered innocuous to human beings, has been found to be the cause of several deaths. DDT, improperly handled, can become a menace to innocent users.

The Department, in the current issue of the California Safety News, points out the uncertainty surrounding some modern chemicals. Two substances, dubbed the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde twins—carbon tet and freon—are good examples. They are very similar in chemical structure. But carbon tet, a common household cleaner, can be extremely poisonous at high temperatures and when used in confined rooms, whereas freon, a freezing agent, is quite innocuous. Engineers of the Department



WHY WAGE-EARNERS WORRY—The above chart shows how prices have risen to their highest peak of 171.7 per cent of the 1915-19 average on June 15, 1948, according to the consumers' price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was a rise of 0.7 per cent since mid-May; 9.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 23.8 per cent more than in June, 1946, and 74.1 per cent above the August, 1939, level.

Taft Ordered "Heat" on ITU

Washington.—President Truman accused Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, author of the Taft-Hartley Act, of trying to "put the heat" on officials of the National Labor Relations Board to press injunction proceedings against the International Typographical Union.

The President declared, in a letter made public at the White House, that it was "entirely improper" for any Senator, "no matter what his politics or his rank in the Senate may be, to attempt to put the heat on one of the executive departments."

The President's letter was in reply to a report submitted to him by David P. Findling, associate counsel for the NLRB. The report dealt with a conference to which Mr. Findling and another NLRB attorney, Winthrop Johns, had been summoned in Senator Taft's office.

In Taft's office, and in the presence of the publishers or publishers' representatives of four Chicago newspapers against which the ITU is conducting a protracted strike, the Senator allegedly "put the heat" on the NLRB attorneys and demanded further action against the union.

That conference took place on July 28, Mr. Findling reported to the President. Less than a month later, on Aug. 25, counsel for the NLRB started contempt of court proceedings against the ITU for violation of an injunction issued March 27 by Federal Judge Swygert in the Chicago strike and asked for an additional injunction forbidding the union to pay strike benefits to the members of the union on strike for the support of their families.

Vet Problems More Serious

Los Angeles.—The problems of veterans today are more serious but less numerous than ever before, William P. McCall, assistant to the chairman, President's Committee on Handicapped, told a group of veterans' organizations, business and Government representatives at the Veterans Service Center here.

President Robert H. Craig, of the VSC, requested by telegram that McCall speak to the group in behalf of the placement of disabled veterans.

He said that there is much that each of us can do to help people with amputations, or impaired vision or defective hearing. There is still a great job to be done because 10 to 12 thousand new disabled veterans register for employment every month. "More employers must be persuaded to consider handicapped veterans for their job openings," he explained.

McCall pointed out that the physically handicapped program does not and never has advocated employment of a veteran merely because he is disabled. Nor does it advocate hiring a disabled veteran instead of an able-bodied non-veteran or veteran. The program stresses that equal opportunity and consideration for available job openings must be given to qualified disabled veterans and others who have the ability to do the job.

Calling attention to President Truman's remarks in Washington three weeks ago, McCall quoted the following from the President's statement: "I want you to do the job as you always have done it and do it a little bit better this time, and a week after Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, do it a little bit better, do it for 52 weeks, then 52 weeks more and then let's work just as hard in preventing the handicapped physically of our population. "It is a terrible thing that we are faced with an increasing number of accidents in industry, on the road and in the home which create these conditions. It is alarming and I am doing everything I possibly can to put a stop to it. That stop can be had if everybody will do his part toward prevention as well as rehabilitation after the accidents happen. I can't thank you enough for your interest in this and as I said before anything I can do to add to the success of your labors, I am at your service."

Bricklayers Baffled

LADY WANTS TO JOIN UNION
 Now who ever heard of a female Bricklayer?

The answer is: delegates to the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union convention. A young woman who had been employed as a cleaner, painter and caulker on large buildings in Detroit for the past four years applied for membership in the union recently.

Since the constitution of the Union is vague on whether or not females should be admitted, the delegates finally decided to leave each individual case up to the International Executive Board which would act upon the recommendation of the local union involved.

Well, we never did find out what happened to the lady "bricklayer" from Michigan, but we wish her well in this man's world!



Madeleine Carroll, whose star performance in *High Fury*, story of a French refugee child in the Alps, is destined to win the hearts of filmgoers everywhere, will also be featured this fall in *An Innocent Affair*, a delightful comedy in which she plays the bubbling kind of role that made her famous.

Churches Back State Housing

Endorsement of Proposition 14, the California Housing Initiative, by the San Francisco Council of Churches, was announced today by Dr. Hughbert H. Landrum, the Council's executive director.

The action was taken at the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors on recommendation of the Council's Civic Affairs Commission. According to Dr. Landrum, "The alarming breakdown of family life, with the increase in divorce, delinquency, nervousness and ill health were among the considerations which prompted our Board to endorse the measure."

"In the midst of an overwhelming housing shortage throughout the state comes Proposition 14, a humanitarian emergency act which is designed to assist people in the lower income brackets in meeting the need for decent roofs over their heads at prices they can afford to pay. It is based on the tested experience of such states as New York and Massachusetts and should prove to be equally helpful in California."

Following the action of the Church Board, Langdon W. Post, chairman of the San Francisco Committee for Proposition 14, invited representatives of all San Francisco Churches to attend the Local Housing Conference scheduled this Saturday, from 1 to 10 p.m., at the Western Women's Club, 111 O'Farrell St.

"We are proud to have the churches associated with us in this fight for decent living," Post said. "We want this message of good housing carried to their congregations. Attendance at this conference, which will be addressed in the evening by Senator O'Gara, District Attorney Brown, Mr. Morgan Gunst and Dr. Carleton Goodlett, will help to speed the word."

Union Offers Free Blood Transfusions

Portland, Ore.—(FP)—Free blood transfusions is one of the unique services provided to union members by two locals of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists (unaffiliated) here.

Members of Lodge 1005 and Lodge 1432 have donated 50 pints of blood to the new blood bank at Emanuel hospital for use of members and their families and in addition have 165 members typed and registered as prospective donors.

The blood given is used to build credit in the two local's joint fund for transfusions. Under the plan the fund is credited with \$25 every time a member donates a pint of blood to the hospital. Any member needing a transfusion may have his bill for plasma and service charges paid from the fund. The union also pays one month's dues to each donor and reimburses him for time lost from work if he is called in an emergency.

DEMAND THE LABEL

CARMEL

M. J. MURPHY, Inc.

Building Material

General Contracting

Phone Carmel 154 Phone Monterey 3191

Yard: San Carlos between Ocean and Seventh

Office: Ninth and Monte Verde

Carmel, California

Navy Jobs Open

Applications are being accepted until further notice by the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Twelfth Naval District, Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, for civil service examinations to fill the positions of Aircraft-Mechanic, Motors, \$1.57 to \$1.69 per hour; and Metalsmith, Aviation, \$1.57 to \$1.69 per hour.

This examination is open to the general public and all persons who qualify may apply. Preference in appointment will be given to honorably discharged veterans. Appointment will be made on a probational-permanent basis to fill vacancies at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland; Naval Air Station, Alameda, Oakland, Moffett Field; U. S. Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco; U. S. Marine Corps Depot, San Francisco; Naval Hospital, Oakland; and other Naval agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area, with the exception of Naval activities at Mare Island, Port Chicago and the San Francisco Naval Shipyard.

Complete information and application forms may be obtained from the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Twelfth Naval District; Twelfth Civil Service Regional Office, 630 Sansome St., San Francisco; or any first or second class post office in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Federal Jobholders Up 9780 in Month of July

Washington.—Federal employment, inside and outside the continental United States, increased by 9,780 during July, according to a report of the Civil Service Commission.

An increase of 17,393 within the nation was partially offset by a decrease in the number of foreign jobholders, the agency said, in reporting that the grand total of federal jobs at the end of the month stood at 2,100,512.

The largest increase were reported for the Post Office, Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans and Agriculture departments.

Of all workers, including the skilled, only 3 out of 100 own any corporation stocks or bonds.

NATURALIZER SHOES FOR WOMEN
ROBBIE and ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
BUSTER BROWN and LITTLE YANKEE SHOES FOR CHILDREN
 The **RELIABLE** Shoes - Bags - Hosiery
 262 Main St. Ph. 3595

Watson & Dow
 Phone 3348
 Prescriptions
ORDWAY PHARMACY
 898 ALVARADO ST. MONTEREY, CALIF.

ECONOMY DRUG CO.
 434 ALVARADO MONTEREY CALIFORNIA

Exquisite Jewelry
 FOR HER FOR HIM
A. R. Bergquist
 State Theatre Bldg. Ph. 5332
 421 Alvarado St., Monterey

Local Option Is More Corruption

An increasing sentiment against "local liquor control" measure, is evident throughout the state of California, according to John W. Brown, campaign director for the Anti-Prohibition Committee of the State Culinary Alliance (AFL).

Brown returned recently from a swing around the state on which he and representatives of the hotel, restaurant and allied industries held industry-labor meetings in some 40 communities.

"The results of our trip were highly encouraging," Brown said. "Early in the campaign, we found that many citizens had succumbed to "Dry" propaganda that Proposition 12 did not necessarily mean the return of prohibition in California."

"However, the people are beginning to realize that Proposition 12 does mean prohibition, and they do not, by a large majority, want prohibition."

"Even the press of the state, a large section of which had subscribed to the "Dry" theory early in the campaign, now concedes the reality of the prohibition threat and there has been a general shift in editorial policy which now favors our effort."

SINCERE, MISGUIDED

